

POULTRY SURVEY REPORT

of

H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions

by

Nizamuddeen Hyder



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FOREWORD

This survey was financed by the Industrial Trust Fund. The drafting and publication of the report has taken some time and meanwhile steps have been taken to encourage the industry, which is of great importance even now as a subsidiary source of income to the poorer classes. A poultry farm has been established at the Himayatsagar Main farm near Hyderabad in order to determine the most suitable breeds for the south and south-eastern portions of the State and to provide reliable stock and settings of eggs for those who require them. A similar farm will, it is hoped, shortly be started at Parbhani for the other half of the Dominions. Poultry keeping is also a special feature of the Rural Development Centre recently established at Patancheru near Hyderabad. Two poultry shows have been held and a Poultry Association has been formed. The latter is arranging for the supply of medicines, grit, etc., with the co-operation of the Veterinary Department and is trying to organise the first egg-collecting depôt in the capital. These and other measures should give a great impetus to poultry keeping in Hyderabad. Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder has written a clear and interesting report, which will prove very useful. He has supervised the survey and prepared the report without intermission from his ordinary duties.

(Sd.) B. ABDY COLLINS,

Director-General of Commerce and Industries.

HYDERABAD
June 6th, 1932.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poultry keeping industry is of considerable importance in the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. It is mostly carried on by villagers in the districts, and it is the fowl which is generally kept by them. Some people keep other birds also, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., but the industry is chiefly in fowls and fowl's eggs. The enquiry under report was, therefore, mainly concerned with the fowl-keeping industry as at present carried on in districts. This survey cannot be called a comprehensive one, but sufficient information has been collected to serve the purpose in view.

2. The object of the survey was to ascertain the extent of the poultry industry in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and to find out the directions in which it could be encouraged and developed. The report deals with the extent of the industry, its present condition and the ways in which it could be improved. It is hoped that both the Government and the public will play their part to lift the industry from its present low position to the high standard, which it deserves. It is encouraging to note that signs of this are already in sight, as described below.

3. Some definite steps have already been taken by the Government. A Poultry Section has been opened at their Main Experimental Farm at Himayatsagar near Hyderabad. A few promising pure breeds of fowls are kept there with the object of finding out the most suitable one for the Dominions. This little Poultry Farm is working satisfactorily. The services of a Rural Industry Expert have been borrowed from the Young Men's Christian Association, Coimbatore, and a Rural Development Centre has been established under him, at Patancheru, in the Medak district. This centre is at the present moment being furnished and completed, and it is proposed that it will work on similar lines as those of the Young Men's Christian Association. The functions of this centre are to investigate the possibilities of improving some of the village industries and to introduce those improvements in

the villages. Poultry keeping is one of the chief industries which it has taken in hand. A combined Horticultural and poultry show, the first of its kind in the Dominions was held in Hyderabad in February 1931, and the second was held in February 1932. The response to the invitation for poultry exhibits was more than expected, even in the first year. The second show has been still a greater success. The number of exhibits received was more than twice as much as in the first year, some very good specimens of birds were shown, and above all it was a good exhibition of general enthusiasm in the competitors themselves. Mrs. Ansell, the well-known Poultry Expert of the United Provinces, visited Hyderabad at the time of the first show, at the invitation of the Government, to advise regarding the improvement of the industry and to judge the exhibits. It was with her advice and in her presence that an association, called the Hyderabad Poultry Association, was established. Quite a satisfactory number of fanciers have joined the association, and it has already started some practical work in a small way.

4. It will, thus, be seen that prospects seem to be fairly bright, and if persistent effort is continued, there is no reason why we should not reach quickly the goal in view.

NIZAMUDDEEN HYDER,
Offg. DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

II (a). IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY TO MANKIND.

It is an admitted fact that milk is the most suitable and complete food for man. This fact is well recognised in India also. The great majority of the people manage to obtain and use it, from the richest down to the poorest in the village, though it is not always quite good in quality. But the fact that there is another equally good (and in some respects more convenient) article of food, namely, the fowl's egg, which can much more easily be made available is not so well recognised. Though, in fact, the hen's egg is more nutritious than milk, as is evident from the analysis of dried constituents of the fowl's egg and flesh given below, as against cow's milk :—

	Egg %	Flesh of fowl %	Cow's milk %
Fat	38.6	38.5	25.0
Protein	49.8	49.0	33.0
Minerals	3.5	8.6	5.25
Sugars .. ..	..	..	35.75

It is estimated that a pound of eggs has more food value than a pound of milk. One dozen eggs weighing about 24 ounces contain more human food material than the same weight of milk. Thus, the hen's egg is a more important article of food for man than even cow's milk. It cannot, of course, replace the latter, but it should have its due place in the menu of the daily food. The importance of the egg has been fully realised by the civilised nations of Europe. For instance, it is estimated that in the city of Paris no less than 200 eggs are consumed by each citizen annually. The condition in India is different altogether. The majority of the people of this country regard fowl and its egg as an unclean thing. Not only is its use that is considered degrading but even keeping and touching it. It is only the Muslim, the Christian, the Parsi and the man who is regarded as low caste, who use it. If actual consumption of egg in India were estimated it would most probably be found that not even 20 eggs

are eaten by each individual annually in any city as against 200 in Paris ! It is available to and used by the well-to-do people alone. The man of average means is seldom able to taste it, and the poor finds it beyond his reach.

Similar is the case of the flesh of the fowl. There are more users of animal flesh in India than of the egg. But the flesh of the fowl is available to and used by the well-to-do people alone, although it is a much more easily and quickly digestible kind of flesh. Moreover, it can be made much more easily available everywhere. A bigger animal cannot be killed for its flesh in a locality where there are not enough persons to eat it, but a fowl can be used anywhere and at any moment.

The egg is not used in the world as an article of food alone. It is also used in many industries. for instance, in the United States of America alone it is estimated that about 480 millions of eggs are consumed annually in calico printing, 120 millions in wine clarifying and 240 millions in book-binding, glove-making and other leather industries.

It is not that poultry is an important article of food alone for the country where it is produced. but the surplus stock is also a great source of income. For instance, the value of eggs and poultry which is consumed annually in the United Kingdom is estimated to be about Rs. 76,50,00,000, of which about 40 per cent is imported from other countries. That is to say that other countries earn as much as about Rs. 30,60,00,000 by selling their extra produce of eggs and fowls to the United Kingdom. The chief of these other countries are China, Egypt, South Africa and Australia. India's share in this income is very negligible. In short, *the conditions in India with regard to poultry are that its importance is not recognised either as a real source of income or as an article of food.*

II. (b) IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY TO INDIA.

The forests of India still contain different varieties of the jungle fowl, from which it is considered that the present domesticated fowl was bred out originally. The interest of the breeders seems to have become limited to the fighting cock "the Aseel," and not much care seems to have been taken for birds of utility qualities. Until

comparatively recently the hobby of cock-fighting was a favourite one, and *Aseel* birds of very high order of purity and fighting qualities could be found here and there. This also is gradually becoming extinct now, and pure *Aseel* bird is already a rarity. The ordinary fowl of the non-fighting class became neglected long ago, and now the people do not seem to appreciate the necessity of keeping a pure breed or even giving the proper care to the mongrel fowl which they have. But, this mongrel fowl is found everywhere. Every corner of India has this *Desi* fowl, which has become so hardy that it lives practically on any thing and under any conditions. This habit it has probably acquired through struggle for existence for thousands of years continuously. This is a clear practical proof of the fact that the climate of the whole continent of India is eminently suited to poultry keeping. But it is not so common a thing as it should have been. The reason of this is that the majority of the population of the country religiously regard the fowl as an unclean creature and it is only the minority which keeps the bird and uses its produce. This is the state of affairs practically all over India, the exceptions being only the provinces of Assam, Eastern Bengal and the State of Hyderabad, as far as is known to the writer. It is only in the latter provinces that fowl-keeping is more or less a common thing. In these places, besides the non-Hindus, the low caste Hindus also keep fowls freely. *It is found in such an abundance in some of these localities that the poultry keepers are unable to consume or sell all their produce. This extra produce could bring them a decent profit if they knew how they could dispose it of.*

II. (c) IMPORTANCE OF POULTRY INDUSTRY TO THE HYDERABAD STATE.

The Hyderabad State is one of the few provinces in India where poultry keeping industry is followed more or less generally. The original jungle fowl is still found in its forests. The indigenous game fowl "the *Aseel*" was developed here in the past to great perfection, both in size and fighting qualities, so much so that it became famous all the world over. It is only comparatively recently that it fell into background. Some very good specimens are still to be found here and there, though it has become very rare now. Formerly it was very common,

which is apparent from the fact that the present common mongrel fowl in the cities and villages clearly shows the *Aseel* blood in its shape and general constitution. Then the *Desi* fowl is seen everywhere. Beside the cities, there is hardly any village in the Dominions where fowl is not present. The traveller can go to any village even in the interior of the country safely depending on getting fowl and eggs to eat even if he does not get bread. 148 villages were surveyed in this enquiry, which were found to contain 6,451 poultry keepers and 92,737 fowls. This works out to the average of 44 poultry keepers and 627 fowls per village. A statement is given at Appendix A which shows the number of the villages, poultry keepers and fowls surveyed. The cause of this extent of the industry is this that it is not only the non-Hindus who keep fowls, but a great majority of Hindus also keep, unlike Upper India. Our enquiry has shown that no less than 80 per cent. of the poultry keepers are Hindus, and that at least 50 per cent. of them belong to the touchable castes. It is only about 20 per cent. of the total poultry keepers who are non-Hindus (*Vide* Appendix B). That production is more than consumption in the State is borne out by the fact that the fowls and eggs at present exported outside the Dominions amount in value to no less than Rs. 4,40,000 annually on the average. This is not a surprisingly high figure no doubt, but comparing with other provinces of India it is by no means inconsiderable. If average living cost of an individual in the village is assumed as Rs. 100 for a year, this is sufficient to support 4,400 persons, which means a whole decent sized village (though poultry keeping is not in fact the only source of income of anybody, at present).

It was the consideration of this importance of the industry in the State which led the Government to conduct a survey in order to actually ascertain its extent and to find out the directions in which it could be encouraged and developed. The Hyderabad State Industrial Fund Trustees granted a sum of Rs. 2,500 which has been the cost of the enquiry. The writer (then Deputy Director of Agriculture, Telingana division) was made responsible for the work. Mr. A. T. Deshmukh, a man of practical experience in poultry keeping, was appointed as Survey Assistant, who carried out the enquiry under the supervision of the writer.

III. METHOD OF ENQUIRY.

As the enquiry that has been made was, as far as is known to the writer, first of its kind in India, a short account of the procedure adopted may be of interest. The only record that was available as the export figures, which have been obtained from the Railway and Customs departments, which consisted of the number of baskets containing birds and eggs exported, their estimated value and the customs duty realized. No information beyond this was available. Most of the information had therefore to be collected by enquiry on the spot in the village. As practically the whole of the surplus stock is exported from the State to Bombay, the Survey Assistant visited that city for enquiry regarding the market conditions there. First of all a list of all the railway stations in the State from which poultry is exported was obtained from the Railway Department. As the conditions under which the fowl is kept are more or less the same throughout the country a detailed census or a very comprehensive survey was not considered necessary. Enquiry in the chief centres and in the important villages was deemed sufficient. The enquiry itself, later on, proved that this assumption was correct and that the conditions in the different parts of the State were practically the same. All the railway stations which exported at least one basket of fowls daily were selected as centres of enquiry. A few other important stations were also visited. A list of the stations (centres) visited by the Survey Assistant is given in the Appendix A. These stations are also shown in the appended map of the State. Detailed enquiries were made at the station itself and in the surrounding villages which despatched their produce from that station. At the station the Assistant obtained figures of export from the Station Office, gathered information regarding the trade from the exporters' agents, and found out the names of the villages which booked their produce from that station. He, then, went round these villages one by one and made enquiries on the spot. This information was collected in printed forms called "Village record of Poultry" (Appendix C). From this village record was compiled the "District Record of Poultry" in the office (Appendix D). Information concerning the conditions of the keeping of the fowl was collected according to the circular printed in the form of a questionnaire (Appendix

E). Besides this, separate notes were made as and where necessary. In connection with this enquiry the Poultry Survey Assistant visited 15 railway stations, and 148 villages and collected facts and figures about fowls kept by 6,451 persons.

A communique was published in the local newspapers by B. A. Collins, Esq., Director-General and Secretary to Government, Department of Commerce and Industries, inviting the interested public to apply for the questionnaire and supply the information which they had in their possession. Response to this was very poor. Replies to the questionnaire were received from six persons only. All of them contain practically the same information. This is how the work has been conducted, and all the information that has been gathered is embodied in this report.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF POULTRY KEEPING INDUSTRY.

This chapter deals with the present condition of the industry as it is there in the villages, and deals with the Desi fowl only which makes up the industry. There are a few fanciers in the Dominions who keep good pure breeds, but that matter will be dealt with in another chapter. The subjects for discussion in this chapter have been arranged in the same order as questions were placed in the questionnaire.

(a) POULTRY KEEPERS.

1. *What classes of people keep poultry at present?* It is the poor villager or the poorer class of people in and round about the cities who only keep and sell poultry at present. The majority is in the rural areas. There are no regular Poultry farms anywhere. According to religion and caste about 80 per cent. of them are Hindus, and the rest non-Hindus. Nearly all of the Non-Hindus are Muslims, excepting a few Christians here and there. Of the Hindus about 50 per cent. belong to the touchable classes, and 50 per cent. Un-touchables (*Vide Appendix B*). It will, thus, be seen that the Hyderabad State is fortunate in being free from the drawback of the northern India, where only the non-Hindus and low caste Hindus keep fowls. *We have, therefore, an almost unlimited field before us for extending the industry.*

2. *To what extent is it the main occupation of the poultry keepers, and to what extent is it secondary to some other industry?* Poultry keeping is not pursued by anybody in the country as his main occupation or his main source of income. It is always secondary to some other occupation, so much so that even the beggar who keeps fowls depend chiefly on begging as their real source of income. There are a few persons at the centres who work as suppliers to the exporting agent. They also keep a few fowls of their own, but their main occupation is not keeping of poultry. Their main occupation is going round the villages, collecting and supplying fowls to the exporters, agents, from whom they get commission. About 70 per cent. of the poultry keepers are agriculturists, whose main occupation is cultivation. The remaining 30 per cent. belong to various other professions, such as weavers, washermen, Sendhi and Toddy dealers, carpenters, potters, butchers, stone-breakers, blacksmiths, beggars, etc., etc.

(*Vide Appendix F*). Neither is poultry keeping followed by anybody as his main occupation nor is poultry keeping as a secondary occupation restricted to any particular main occupation. The people give their whole time and attention to other occupation and keep a few fowls as only a side line. The only attention which they give to their fowls is that they open them out in the morning, collect whatever eggs they lay and then shut them up in the evening. Nobody keeps large number of fowls. The average number of birds kept by each poultry keeper has been found to be 14 in the villages which have been surveyed (*Appendix A*). They only keep as many birds as they think they can manage without management. The reason given by the people for not keeping large number of fowls and for not following fowl-keeping as a main occupation is that it is an unreliable thing. They cannot rely on it to support them without any other source of income because of the fear of sudden loss due to epidemics which often occurs, for which they have no remedy.

It will thus be seen that *there is not much scope for developing the poultry keeping industry as a main occupation. The people must stick to their more remunerative professions and they should not be detracted from it. But they should be helped to improve their secondary occupation, so that they may get more and better produce from their birds. As a main occupation it can be taken up by such persons only whose*

present profession is not flourishing, or those who have no useful main occupation, for instance the beggars. Begging is a great nuisance in this country. A great service will have been done to the society if beggars could be induced to do some useful work and earn its profits. Our enquiry has shown that most of the villages have beggars in them, who keep a few fowls as a secondary source of income like the other people. Is it not, then, possible to induce these beggars to keep more fowls and follow poultry keeping as their main occupation and live a respectable life? They will of course have to be furnished gratis with the necessary live-stock, equipment, etc., and will have to be watched and advised in proper methods of keeping the fowls. But the beggar must be given enough to keep him engaged the whole time. He must become absorbed in his poultry farm, and should not get time to go out for begging. The experiment is worth a trial.

3. *What are the complaints of poultry keepers as to the condition of the industry?* Generally the people have little to complain of. They are satisfied and content with the present conditions. They do not care to bother for improvement or advancement, nor do they believe that any improvement is possible. They have given themselves up to destiny according to their own beliefs. This is a general rule in the village life of India, and poultry keeper is no exception. But the more intelligent ones of them do realise the disadvantages of the difficulties they have to labour under. *Their chief complaint is epidemics*, through which they very often lose the whole stock all of a sudden. There are, however, other disabilities also, which they do not realise, because they have no knowledge of the world beyond their village limits. *There is no source from which they could get better stock to improve the present bird and its produce. They do not know how and where to sell the surplus eggs. They cannot export them as they do not know how to pack them safe from damage. There is no organisation for marketing the produce. They have no knowledge of market prices outside the village*, and therefore they do not always get proper prices for their produce.

(b) BREEDS OF POULTRY.

1. *Are any breeds kept except ordinary country fowls, and if so what? If the name is not known, the characters*

of such special breeds and of their eggs should be described :—

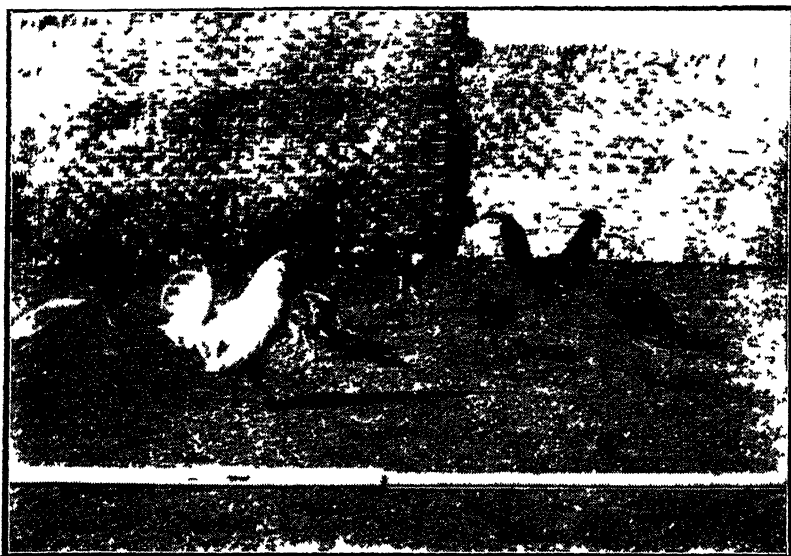
The kind of fowl which is generally kept for utility purposes is the ordinary country mongrel, which is found all over India. The ancestry of this bird is unknown. It has no definite qualities or characteristics. Indiscriminate breeding seems to have been going on since very long. So, the present stock is pure in no sense, whatsoever. Practically every flock of fowls which is met with is found a mixture of all sizes and colours (Plate No. 1). None of the well known characteristics of the different pure breeds of fowls is found common to all the birds of even the same flock. In utility qualities also they have no definite characters. A few birds in a flock may be found possessing a decent quantity of flesh, while others may yield very little. Some of the individuals of the same flock may yield decent soft flesh, while others may give only tough and hard flesh not worth a decent table. Similar are the conditions in the matter of egg laying. The same flock consists of birds of all grades in laying qualities. A few of the individuals in the same flock may be pretty heavy layers, others very poor and a few others laying medium number of eggs. Most of the birds of the same flock are found to lay medium sized eggs, and some give very small eggs almost equal to that of a pigeon, while one or two others may be found to be yielding quite a decent sized egg. Some of the hens may be good sitters, while others indifferent, and still a few non-sitters altogether. Thus, all the different qualities and characteristics recognised in the different pure breeds of fowls are found in the Desi fowl in the manner as if they were all indiscriminately distributed all over the country. *None of the birds in any flock in the country is pure and cannot be expected to transfer its character or quality to its progeny. The only peculiarity which the desi fowl possesses is its hardiness, which it has acquired through long suffering. This is a very valuable quality, indeed.* It can live under any conditions and can stand adverse circumstances a great deal. It can live on the least amount of food, and has learnt to search for it. It can stand adverse conditions much more than the imported pure birds. It seems that the poor country fowl has become habituated to the cruel treatment which it has been getting, and has become content and satisfied with its present deplorable condition, and has given itself up to destiny in the same manner that its masters have

given themselves up to their destinies. In spite of all the hardship that it has to suffer throughout its life it is surprising that the country fowl remains faithful to its cruel master, and gives as many eggs to him as it possibly can produce and calmly and quietly yields its children and itself to his knife. The little outturn that the poultry keeper gets from his stock without taking any pains for it and without spending anything on it, has made him satisfied and content, so much so that he never thinks of trying to get more. The ordinary poultry keeper, in fact, does not even know that there are any kinds of fowls which can give him much more profits. He is ignorant of the fact that such breeds of fowls are available in the world which can be relied upon to always produce a large number of bigger eggs and a larger quantity of soft delicious flesh, and can produce such children which will faithfully inherit the same qualities from their parents.

Great improvement is possible in this direction. The present mongrel can be replaced by pure breed. But, any bird which has to remain in the hands of the village poultry keeper must be a hardy one. Even supposing that the village poultry keeper learns to take more care of his stock, he cannot possibly devote so much time over it and cannot spend so much money on it as a fancier does. The birds of the improved pure breeds are rather delicate creatures. It has been found by experience of so many people that it cannot very well stand the climate of the country unless it is given ideal conditions, which an ordinary poultry keeper cannot afford. If kept in the way in which the country fowl is kept, they deteriorate in their qualities, and die off gradually. Moreover, the imported pure bird is too costly for the ordinary poultry keeper. He cannot afford to buy it.

Therefore, replacing of the country fowl with the imported pure bird is out of question. The alternative is crossing to infuse blood of pure breed in the country fowl. The progeny will in this way inherit qualities from both the parents. A kind of fowl may in this way be developed gradually, which will possess the better utility qualities of the father and the hardiness of the mother. *A farm may be established where a number of the various promising imported pure breeds may be tried for some time. The best one may be picked out and multiplied. Cocks from this may be distributed to poultry keepers, and their own cocks may either be taken away from them and sold for the table,*

PLATE No. 1.



A FLOCK OF DESI FOWLS, MIXTURE OF ALL COLOURS
AND SIZES.

or may be caponised. This seems a practical proposition. In this way it is possible to improve the *desi* fowl gradually. The question then remains as to what kind of imported pure breed can be used for this purpose. There is the *Aseel*, the Hyderabad game breed (plate No. 2), which is a really very strong bird and is very useful for introducing stamina. It will also increase the size of the bird a great deal. But it is a very poor layer. It will also transfer its poor laying quality to the progeny, which means reduction in produce. This is not what we want. We want increase in produce. What we want is a bird which, while giving more flesh, will at the same time lay a decent number of eggs which will hatch out a large number of chickens. One of the famous laying breeds, for instance the Leghorn, could be used (plate No. 3). But that also does not seem advisable. It does give a large number of big eggs, but its flesh is not good. Moreover, it is a non-sitter. It may transfer its habit of non-sitting to the progeny. The village fowl may eventually lose its sitting habit. Who will then hatch out the chickens? Incubators will then be needed. Incubators cannot be introduced in villages wholesale. Apart from their cost, it is impossible to introduce them for another stronger reason. Poultry keeping in the village is a secondary industry only. The poultry keepers cannot devote their whole time to it. Artificial incubation cannot be successful unless it is attended to regularly and punctually. Besides, the incubator is a delicate machine, which most of the villagers will not be able to properly manipulate. We must, therefore, select out a breed for our purpose which beside possessing the other utility qualities is a sitting bird. That is to say it is a general purpose breed which will suit us. We should not forget that the poultry trade in the Dominions at present is mainly in birds not in eggs. Trade in eggs has got to be developed but not at the sacrifice of the trade in birds, to which the poultry keeper is already accustomed. *Therefore we must try to find out the most successful general purpose breed, (plate No. 4) and then try to improve the Desi fowl by introducing cocks of that breed in villages.* At the same time it is worth while to make an attempt to improve the *Desi* fowl by selection according to breeding principles. It is possible that a breed may in this way be evolved which while being hardy would possess improved utility qualities. If it proves a success it will be a great achievement indeed.

It may make the poultry keeper independent of imported stock for breeding.

2. *Is there any desire for pure or improved stock, and if such stock (in the form of male birds) were made available would there be a demand for it?* The condition at present is this that the village poultry keeper does not know that any better class of fowls are available. A demand will have to be created by teaching the people that such a bird is obtainable and that it is much more profitable than their mongrel fowl. Some of the more intelligent people are acquainted with the fact that better kinds of fowls exist, but they do not dare to own them because they are very costly, and they do not dare to keep them as they know that they are delicate and cannot stand the rough treatment which they give to the country fowl. But most of the poultry keepers when asked during the enquiry said that they would like to have better bird provided it is not costly and does not require very special care in upkeep. *Some propaganda for introducing better kind of stock is necessary, but once the required type of fowl is found out, it will not be difficult to spread it in villages.*

(c) HOUSING AND FEEDING.

1. *What arrangements, if any, are made for housing of the poultry kept?* Houses are not provided for the fowls by the ordinary poultry keepers, but they are made to live in what may be called prisons. The object does not seem to house them but to protect them against loss by theft and animals. The poultry keeper is satisfied as long as his birds are safe from being stolen or taken away by cats, dogs or jackals. He does not care to give them comfortable houses for keeping them healthy. The most dignified house which some poultry keepers make for their birds is the one which is made of mud. This has one small door or rather window, for the bird to pass in and out, which is shut up in the night by a wooden board. Some more sensible of them make a few small holes in the walls near the roof for the air to get in and consider that they have provided ample ventilation, though the holes are too few and too small to let any air in (see plate No. 5). Other poultry keepers, mostly on the Mahrattwara and Karnatic side, provide houses made of stone. Five slabs of stone are used. Three of them are put up vertically to serve as walls and one is put on the top to serve as roof. The fifth one is kept loose, which serves both as the fourth

PLATE No. 2.



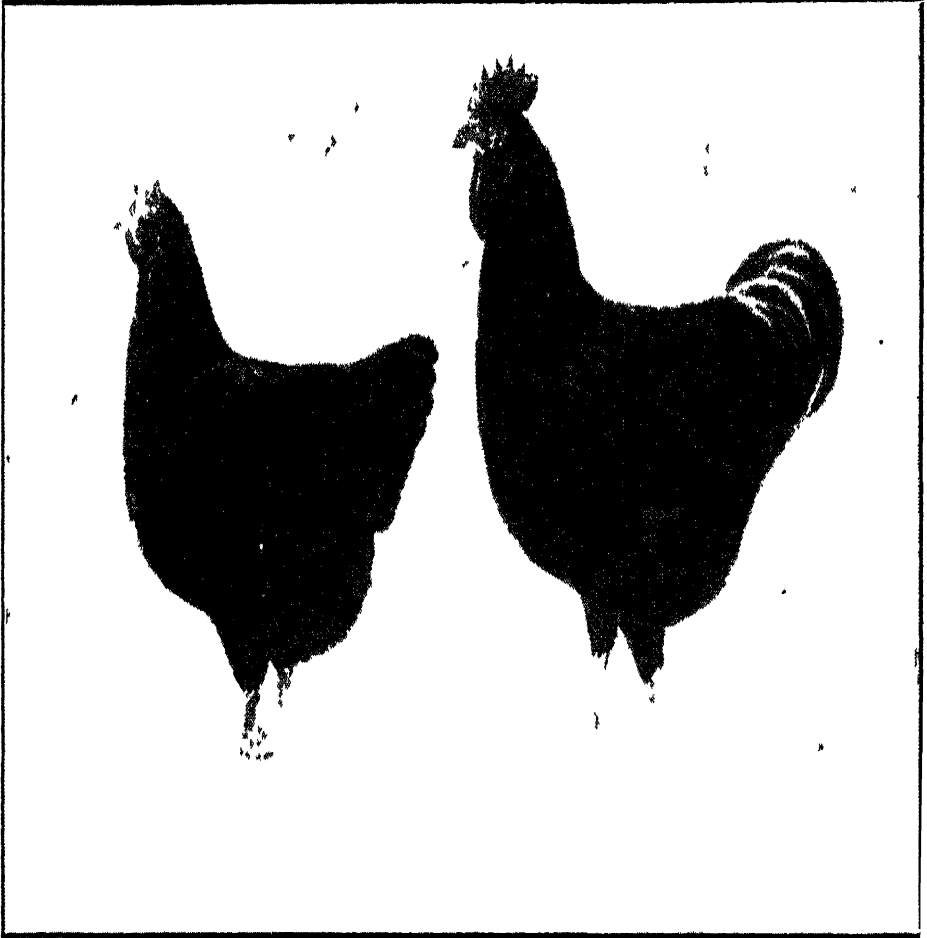
A PAIR OF HYDERABAD ASEEL
A HEAVY AND STRONG BREED, BUT POOR LAYER.

PLATE No. 3.



A PAIR OF LEGHORN.
A VERY GOOD LAYING BREED, BUT NON-SITTER,

PLATE No. 4.



A PAIR OF RHODE ISLAND RED.
A GENERAL PURPOSE BREED.

PLATE No. 5.



A MUD POULTRY HOUSE.
(A STONE IS USED TO COVER THE ENTRANCE INSTEAD
OF WOODEN BOARD, IN THIS INSTANCE).

wall and the door. It is put up at night and removed in the morning (see plate No. 6).

Some poultry keepers use earthen pots (called *Matka* or *ghara*) for housing their birds. The *matka* is placed on floor horizontally, and its mouth serves as entrance. The entrance is shut up at night with an earthen dish, which is kept in position by placing a stone or some other heavy material against it (see plate No. 7). The bottom of the *matka* is filled up with ashes so as to make the inside floor flat. Some other poultry keepers who keep smaller number of birds do not even care to make houses of any kind whatsoever. They simply place their birds in wicker baskets (called *tapas*) at night and let them out in the morning (plate No. 8). All the houses described above are no better than dungeons. No provision is made for ventilation and light, excepting the *tapa*, of course, which is no house. They are always dark and stinky. For weeks and months together the excreta which accumulates in the houses is not taken out. No proper cleaning of the house is ever done. Perches are not provided for the birds to sit upon. They have to sit on the excreta on the floor. The houses are more or less permanently filled with lice and very often with ticks. In short, the bird is made to put up with the most unhealthy conditions. No wonder that they are easy prey to diseases and vermin. On the other hand it is really very surprising how the country fowl tolerates and struggles through all this. But that is no reason for making it suffer the hardship, nor it is profitable to the poultry keeper. If housed properly and kept in healthy conditions, even this country fowl can be expected to prove itself more profitable. As to the improved breeds, it is simply impossible to keep them in this way. They cannot stand it at all.

It is necessary that the poultry keeper should be taught the principles of housing and should be advised as to how he can make proper cheap houses.

2. *What food is habitually given to the poultry and in what amount—in the case of (1) young chickens and (2) adult stock?* Considering the custom as a whole, the general reply to this question would be that no food in any quantity is given to the birds. It is only when the chicks are very young that they are given a little of bajra seed and flour. But as soon as they are big enough to roam

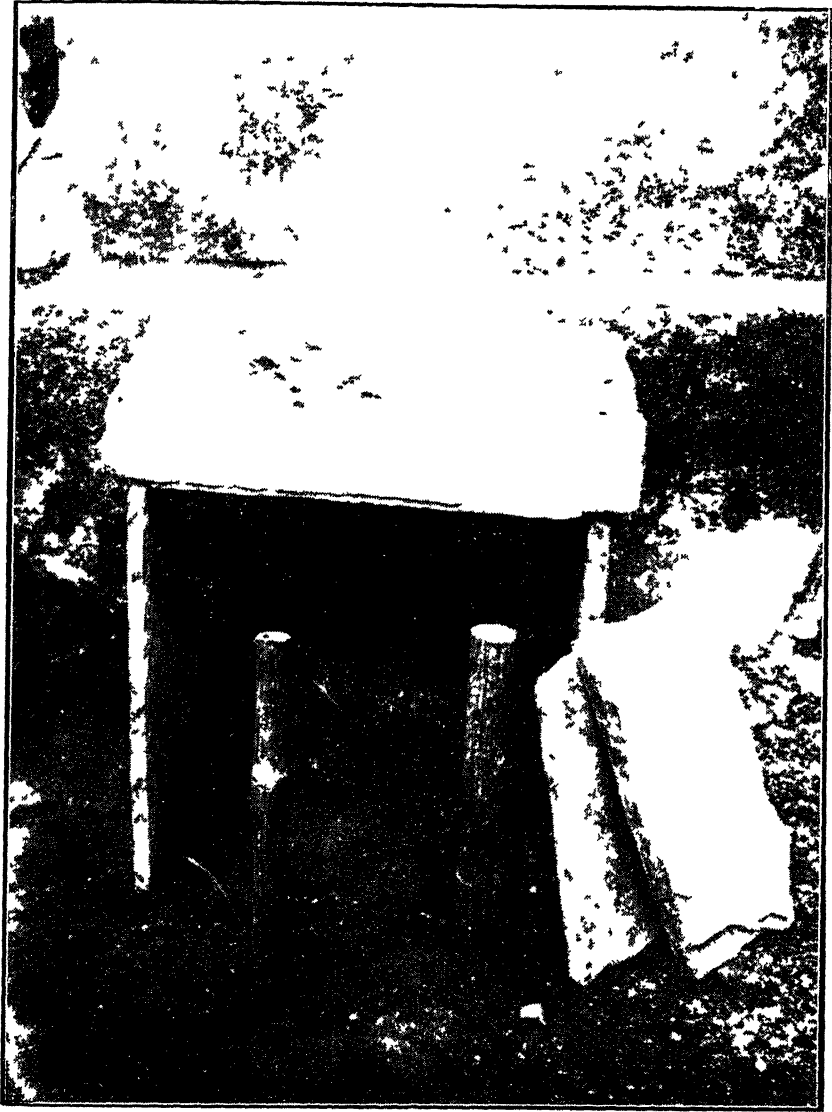
about they are left to the search for food by their own mother. In the case of the adult birds, no food at all is given to it practically. It is only very very occasional that some poultry keepers sprinkle a little of jowar grain, and that only for the object of keeping them attracted to the home. Otherwise nothing is given them to eat. They are let out in the morning to search for their food themselves. They keep roaming about in the village the whole day, and pick up whatever they get to satisfy their hunger. It is a common sight to see the fowls scratching on the manure pits and heaps, searching for seeds of sorts and insects. They also visit the cattle sheds in the village, where sometimes they find a grain or two passed out by the cattle undigested. They pick up this grain out of the dung. In the fields near the village they only get some grass seeds and insects. The most fortunate of the flocks of fowls in a village is the one which has access to the threshing floor and a harvested field, if any happen to be near the village, where they find the grain which it was impossible for the farmer to collect. Where conditions are such as described, quantity of food has no place for discussion. It seems that the poultry keeper considers that giving of any food to the fowls is only a waste. He does not realise that it is an investment which will give him profits in return.

Thus, it will be seen that the poultry keeper needs to be taught that giving of some food is essential for his success, that the food which he will give will not be wasted but will come back to him in the shape of more eggs and chickens. He should also be taught as to what kind of cheap material is the most suitable to feed, and in what quantity, according to the age of the bird.

(d) PRODUCTION.

1. *Is any information available as to normal egg production of country hens?* The poultry keepers do not keep any record in writing or in their minds as to how many eggs they get from their fowls, from individual birds or from the flock on the average. No exact data is available, therefore. Nor a reasonably correct figure of average production can easily be struck at, because no flock is pure. Each individual hen has its own capacity. Some hens lay only about 50 eggs in a whole year, while others lay about 100. And, a rare bird may be found in a flock

PLATE No. 6.



A STONE POULTRY HOUSE.

PLATE No. 7.



EARTHEN POT (MATKA) AS POULTRY HOUSE.

PLATE NO. 8.



TAPA, THE BASKET WHICH IS USED IN PLACE OF
POULTRY HOUSE.

which would give as many as 200. However, the average may be put down as 80 to 100 eggs in a year. This yield is very poor indeed, considering that there are breeds which give up to 200 eggs or more on an average. There is no reason that our poultry keeper's hen should not give him 150 to 200 eggs per year. The laying period of most of the country fowls is October to January, which is a satisfactory thing.

Great improvement is possible in this direction which can be brought about by proper breeding, proper feeding and proper upkeep in general. A gradual improvement can be effected by crossing the country hen with a cock of a good laying strain belonging to one of the general purpose breeds as suggested already. Proper feed and upkeep must go with this hand in hand.

2. *What proportion of eggs is used for hatching? Any details known regarding the season and conditions of hatching?* No exact data is available. In and around the city most of the eggs are sold as such. The smaller number which could not be sold is used for hatching. In distant villages as many of the eggs are used for hatching as the poultry keeper can possibly manage to hatch, and as the season would allow. This is because of the fact that export is mainly in chickens, not in eggs. Hatching is practised practically all the year round, but mostly during the monsoon and winter. Some poultry keepers, to continue their export of chickens throughout the year, hatch the eggs in summer also, though with indifferent success. 10 to 12 eggs are set under a hen at a time. Success in hatching is about 60 per cent. on the average. No care is taken to test the fertility of the eggs before setting. The poultry keeper does not know how to test it. It is no wonder, therefore, that the hatches are not more successful. The chickens hatched out about the end of the cold weather, which stand out the summer heat are believed to thrive best.

The proportion of eggs for hatching and the season for hatching depends on the market and will always be regulated by the demand. But hatching during the summer and early part of monsoon is not very advisable, because the hatches are not quite satisfactory due to excessive heat and the chickens do not thrive well because of the abnormal moisture. But the poultry keeper cannot

afford to throw out his eggs. He should be taught of preserving them, so that he may sell them when demand. Another thing which he needs to be taught is the method of testing the fertility of the eggs, so that he may waste time and labour in trying to hatch out ch infertile eggs.

3. *At what age are the birds usually sold for* The poultry keeper is always in fear of losing stock all of a sudden through epidemics. For he is prepared to sell all the birds which he has such a demand. In his anxiety he even s birds at whatever price he is offered. Birds are sold, but the demand is more for chickens for full grown ones. The minimum age limit the bird is considered fit for the market is 4 m

The anxiety of the poultry keeper to sell of stock at any time if there is a demand is not a thing. *He needs to be taught the methods by w save his birds from epidemics, the fear of which to sell off all the birds. Another thing which to be taught is that when disposing of some bird make selection to pick out those individuals w healthy and are heavier yielders. Such birds h ways reserve for breeding. All the others can be*

(e) DISEASES.

1. *What diseases are chiefly responsible fowls, especially epidemic diseases?* Almost a diseases are noted to be found in the country, chicken pox, cholera, dysentery, roup, white apoplexy, black rot, gapes, simple diarrhoea liver disease, tick fever, scaly leg, tape worm Chicken pox, cholera, and white diarrhoea are severe epidemics. Many birds are lost from also, though it is not an epidemic. Tape take a heavy toll on chickens.

There is a large number of diseases which is re. great loss. The number of epidemics is also k small. Whenever an epidemic breaks out it pl and sweeps off the whole village from poult no time. This state of affairs is not to be won when one remembers that the birds are kept less in a starving condition, and consequent strong enough to resist the diseases. Moreov

kept in the most unhealthy manner, which always keeps doors open for diseases to break in.

2. *Are parasites such as ticks or lice of serious importance, and is their importance recognised?* Both ticks and lice are there and are of serious importance. The ticks are more serious because they sometimes cause death. The lice are not so very important as they do not cause death, but they cause loss in their own way, that is they reduce the vitality of the birds and do not let the chicks grow quick. Generally the poultry keepers do not consider these parasites so serious as they actually are. The loss which is caused by them is attributed to something else.

This is as it should be, considering the unhygienic conditions in which the birds are kept by the poultry keepers.

3. *What country remedies are adopted by poultry keepers in each case, and with what success?* The birds are generally left to the mercy of gods. No remedial measures are adopted by poultry keepers. They do not know of any effective remedies, nor do they take any trouble about it. A few persons, who have learnt something from *Aseel* fanciers, use an ointment for chicken-pox which is made by mixing Neem leaves, Turmeric powder and Sweet oil. For cholera they make pills of Ginger, Chillies and Garlic with Ajwain water. But none of these medicines are known to be satisfactorily successful. For lice some people rub Buch and tobacco dust on the body of the bird, but that also is claimed to give temporary relief only.

In the matter of treatment of diseases the poultry keeper is practically ignorant altogether and is quite helpless. Diseases cannot be wiped out of existence totally. Nor can death be stopped from coming. Still *the diseases can be kept away from the birds to a great extent by keeping them strong and under hygienic conditions*, and sometimes if not always, the sick birds can be cured by proper treatment. This the poultry keeper has got to be taught. *The foreign patent medicines may be used by fanciers, but for the village poultry keeper indigenous medicines*

should be found out and they should be recommended. At the same time it is necessary that he should be taught the symptoms of the various diseases, so that he may be able to recognise the disease and use the correct medicine.

(f) DISPOSAL OF PRODUCE.

A. Eggs.

1. *How are eggs disposed of, whether locally or for export?* Export trade in eggs is very little, compared with the number of fowls which are sent out every year. The following statement compiled and supplied by the Railway Department shows the number of eggs exported during the year 1928 :—

Export of eggs from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions to Bombay during the year 1928.

S. No.	Despatching Rail-way station	Number of baskets containing eggs	Calculated number of eggs at 600 eggs per basket
1	Dudhni ..	2	1,200
2	Gangapur ..	3	1,800
3	Gulburga ..	317	1,90,200
4	Jalna ..	3	1,800
5	Masaipet ..	15	9,000
6	Yadgiri ..	16	9,600
	Total ..	356	2,13,600

The total number of baskets exported was 356. Calculated at 600 eggs per basket the number of eggs comes to 2,13,600 or 17,800 dozens only. Average price of eggs is reckoned at 9 annas per dozen. Calculated accordingly, the value of eggs exported in a year amounts to Rs. 10,012. This compared with the number of fowls (7,66,000) and the value of the fowls exported (Rs. 4,31,000) is very little indeed. The number of eggs which are laid in a year is surely much more than the number of chickens which are

hatched out and exported. Some eggs are sold locally in villages and district headquarters, while a large number is brought down to Secunderabad and Hyderabad and sold there. But still the distant villages which cannot, deliver eggs in marketable condition in Hyderabad and Secunderabad must have a surplus. This is a fact, although no accurate data is available. These surplus eggs are either sold off locally at ridiculously cheap prices, and that even when a customer could be found, or they go to rot and are thrown away. This waste of valuable and marketable produce is very deplorable.

For export by rail, eggs are required to be securely packed in boxes or strong baskets and are charged at half parcel rates at owner's risk, by Passenger or Express trains. Eggs are also despatched by goods train and charged at 0·83 pie per maund per mile at Railway risk, and at 0·62 pie per maund per mile at owner's risk with 8 pies per maund terminal at the sending and receiving ends.

2. *If exported, how are they packed? Is the method of packing satisfactory? What is the usual percentage of breakage in transit?* The eggs for export are placed in rice *bhusa* in baskets (plate No. 9). The estimated average loss through breakage is reported at 10 per cent. But the reason given by poultry keepers as to why they do not export more eggs is the loss through breakage which they experienced previously.

Proper methods of packing of eggs should be taught to poultry keepers, to reduce the loss through breakages. They should also be taught testing of the eggs before sending them away because a single stale egg may rot all the eggs packed with it and so the value of the whole consignment may be lost.

3. *Are any methods of preserving in use, and if so what?* Very crude methods are used for preserving eggs, with of course, unsatisfactory results. Some people keep them in Neem leaves, others keep them in *Bhusa*. The eggs keep fresh for a few days only and then go bad. A few poultry keepers keep them in salt or water. The results are on the whole unsatisfactory. Even the poultry keepers themselves do not rely on these methods. Therefore, it is seldom that they try to preserve the eggs. Of the methods described above that of keeping the eggs in salt is a reasonable one. But the poultry keepers must know the

proper quantity of the salt to be used and the proper method of preparing the solution.

A great deal can be done to help the poultry keeper in earning more income on account of eggs, by teaching him to preserve them when there is no market and selling them when the market is favourable. This will be a greater help to the persons who live in distant villages, away from easy communications. They will be able to collect and keep the eggs until it is convenient to send them out.

4. *What is the usual price paid for eggs at different seasons of the year?* The following table shows the average price of eggs which prevails at different seasons in the various parts of the dominions:—

Place		RATE OF EGGS PER DOZEN IN ANNAS	
		Summer	Monsoon and winter
Aurangabad district	..	6	8
Bider proper	..	5	6
Gulberga proper	..	5	6
Karimnagar proper	..	4	6
Do district	..	3	5
Nalgonda proper	..	4	6
Do district	..	3	4
Raichur proper	..	5	6
Do district	..	3	4
Sangareddi	..	4	6
Warangal proper	..	4	6
Do district	..	3	5
Average	..	5½	7½
Hyderabad	..	10	12

The rate of eggs in Bombay is usually no higher than in Hyderabad. Sometimes, it is lower, on the contrary. For instance during the winter season on November the 21st, 1931 the rate in the Crawford market was only 7 to 8 annas per dozen. Even allowing for the difference of exchange between the Hyderabad State and British Government currencies, it is evident that there is not much prospect of developing the export trade. The reason for cheap prices of eggs in Bombay is that that city gets its supplies mostly from Gujrat side, which is nearer to

PLATE No. 9.



BASKET IN WHICH EGGS ARE PACKED.

Bombay than the State districts, and consequently the freightage does not cost them so much. But the price in the districts during the summer is ridiculously low, and the reason of this is want of customers on the spot, and the absence for organisation for sending outside. *With proper management these eggs could fetch better price, for instance in Hyderabad itself. And, if kept preserved during the summer they could be sold for better price later in the rainy season.*

5. *If larger eggs are produced is the price raised to corresponding extent?* It is only very few people who realise the economics of bigger eggs in comparison to the small ones. Generally they do not give a better price. In this matter both the consumer and supplier have to be trained. *The consumer should be made to realise the proper value of a big egg, both in quantity and quality. The poultry keeper should be taught to grade his eggs according to size and freshness.*

B. Birds.

1. *Is there any local demand for fowls, or are the whole exported from the village?* There is not much demand in the villages. A large number is brought down to Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and sold there. And, there is a considerable export trade with Bombay. This export trade is a fairly established one. It has been going on for years past. The following table shows the decennial export of fowls from the Dominions :—

Statement showing decennial export of fowls from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Year			Cost in Rs.	Custom duty in Rs.
1329 F.	..	..	3,41,160	17,208
1330 F.	..	..	3,61,460	18,073
1331 F.	..	..	4,03,860	20,193
1332 F.	..	..	4,58,680	22,934
1333 F.	..	..	4,54,760	22,738
1334 F.	..	..	6,18,440	30,922
1335 F.	..	..	4,91,880	24,594
1336 F.	..	..	4,19,020	20,951
1337 F.	..	..	3,83,700	19,185
1338 F.	..	..	3,73,280	21,664
Average			4,30,924	21,546

The Railway Department was kind enough to compile and supply figures of export of fowls from the Dominions during the full year of 1928, which are given in the following statement :—

Export of poultry from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions to Bombay, during the year 1928.

Despatching Railway station		No. of baskets containing fowls	Calculated number of birds at 40 birds per basket
1.	Akanapet ..	3	120
2.	Alir ..	723	28,920
3.	Aurangabad ..	119	4,760
4.	Dharur ..	110	4,400
5.	Dudhni ..	593	23,720
6.	Gangapur ..	117	4,680
7.	Gulberga ..	367	14,680
8.	Hyderabad ..	1,341	53,640
9.	Jalna ..	8	320
10.	Krishna ..	999	39,960
11.	Kulali ..	6	240
12.	Kurkunta ..	116	4,640
13.	Lasur ..	2	80
14.	Masaipet ..	189	7,560
15.	Narayanpeth Road ..	1,869	74,760
16.	Nizamabad ..	1	40
17.	Parsoda ..	45	1,800
18.	Partur ..	2	80
19.	Raichur ..	3,546	1,41,840
20.	Rotagaon ..	6	240
21.	Secunderabad ..	5	200
22.	Serum ..	65	2,600
23.	Shadnagar ..	817	32,680
24.	Shahabad ..	544	21,760
25.	Tandur ..	763	30,520
26.	Vicarabad ..	1,845	73 800
27.	Wadi ..	352	14,080
28.	Yadgir ..	5,291	2,11,640
Total		19,844	7,93,760

The number of baskets of fowls given in this statement is the figure supplied by the Railway Department

Assuming each basket to contain 40 birds on the average the number of fowls has been calculated and entered in the last column, which is 7,93,760. According to the Customs Department figures of ten years' export the average value of poultry exported every year comes to about Rs. 4,31,000. The custom is charged at the cost of the commodity, and the value of each fowl for this purpose is taken as 9 annas. Calculated on this basis the average number of fowls exported every year comes to 7,66,000. The latter figure can safely be taken as the average number of annual export. The whole exported stock goes to the city of Bombay. Little goes to anywhere else, which is indirectly proved by this fact also that the Railway stations in the Madras Presidency which are situated near the boundary of the Hyderabad State (Bezwada, Guntur, Repalli, etc.), export their poultry by the State Railway to Bombay, instead of to Madras. It will thus be seen that *although the industry is in the hands of laymen and is carried on without any system or organisation the production in and export of poultry from the Dominions is quite an important one, chiefly when compared with other provinces of India.*

2. *How are the birds packed for export, and is the usual method of packing satisfactory? What is the percentage of deaths during transit?* Usually the fowls for export are packed in bamboo baskets. (Plate No. 10) This method of packing is not very satisfactory, because the birds are simply crammed in it, no room is left in the basket for movements. The basket cannot easily be condemned outright, as it is light and cheap and fully ventilated. Besides they are not sent out for keeping but are exported for table use, and so not usually remain in the baskets for more than 24 hours. Still, overcrowding is objectionable. There is no complaint regarding deaths due to packing, but the uncomfortable position in which the birds have to remain all this time must have its effect on their health and flesh. The Railway rules regarding packing and despatch of fowls are as follows :—

Rule 162 of the General Coaching Tariff No. 6 of June 1929.

Live poultry.—(a) Live poultry will only be accepted in cages, baskets or hampers at full parcel rates at owner's risk. When the consignments tendered for despatch have to travel for more than 12 hours by rail the Station Master must satisfy himself before booking the consignment that

the birds are not overcrowded and that they start with a sufficient supply of food and water for the journey. Prepayment of freight is compulsory.

(b) Live poultry should not be carried with owners in passenger carriages. Should, however, a passenger be detected en route carrying live poultry as part of his luggage, charges will be recovered at the same rates as apply for dogs carried with owners in passenger carriages for the distance actually carried, and the poultry will be removed to the brake van. For the distance carried in the brake van charge will be levied as follows :—

(1) If in cages, baskets or hampers—At full parcel rates.

(2) If loose—At the rate for a dog in brake van for each bird.

(c) Live poultry when booked at Railway risk will be charged at 25 per cent. above the rates at owner's risk.

N. G. S. Railway's exception to the above rule.

(a) The standard size of fowl baskets is diameter 3 feet and height 12 inches, and the number of poultry that can be loaded in such a basket is as under :—

Large fowls	..	30
Medium fowls	..	40
Small fowls	..	60

(b) If a basket of a smaller size is tendered or a larger number of poultry than that stated is loaded in a basket of the standard size it should be considered as overcrowded and refused.

(c) Each basket should be provided with two cross bamboo bars so as to protect the baskets from being crushed by weight of those placed on top of them while loading and in transit.

(d) All consignments belonging to one owner may be despatched in charge of one attendant. Such attendants should join the train with the first consignment from the station farthest away and take charge of additional consignments picked up at intermediate stations.

Live poultry is carried by Passenger and Express trains only. It is not carried by Goods trains.

These rules, if strictly observed, seem to be satisfactory. But one thing requires improvement. The baskets containing fowls are placed one above the other in wagons to save space, and the wagons are closed up and locked.

PIATE No 10.



BAMBOO BASKET IN WHICH FOWLS ARE EXPORTED.

The birds are crammed to the point of overcrowding in baskets, the baskets are crammed one above the other in wagons, and the wagon made of iron is closed. The stinky atmosphere and the heat inside the wagon can be imagined. *If the Railway cannot afford to abandon the practice of loading the baskets one above the other they should at least provide wagons of wooden walls fitted with large openings protected by expanded metal.*

3. *Is any special fattening of birds done for table use? Is any caponising practised?* Neither is any fattening of birds for sale done, nor caponising. Only a few fanciers sometimes do it for their own table.

4. *What is the price usually realised by the producers for chickens and adult birds at different seasons of the year?* The following table shows the average price of birds of different sizes, in the country as well as in the Hyderabad city :—

Size of bird		PRICE PER BIRD IN ANNAS	
		In villages	In the City
Chicken	..	4	5
Medium	..	5	12-14
Adult	..	8	16-20

The prices sometimes go up during the summer when there is an epidemic in villages and there is shortage of stock. The price of full grown birds in Bombay is practically the same as in Hyderabad. But the rate for chickens ranges there from 8 to 12 annas each. *The export trade is, therefore, mostly in chickens, as it brings more profit and more quickly.* The dealers in Bombay have their own organisation in the Dominions for collecting fowls from villages and despatching them to Bombay. They have their branches at several important centres, for instance, Raichur, Narayenpet Road, Gulberga, Tandur and Alir. The dealers' agents stop at these centres, receive the birds from their sub-agents and despatch them to Bombay. The agents are servants of the dealers and are paid monthly. The sub-agents are mostly local people. They are advanced some money by the agents. They go round the villages, buy fowls from the poultry keepers and deliver them to the agents for export.

5. *If large fowls are produced is there a corresponding increase in price?* There is little increase in price in the village for increase in the size of the bird. The difference in size is more realised in the city than in the country, though the customer is usually not willing to pay the due increase in the price commensurate with the size of the bird. *But there is prospect of improvement in this direction, by training of the seller to grade the birds according not to age only but according to size also, and by training the consumer to appreciate the proper value of the size.*

6. *Is there any difficulty in disposing of produce?* The poultry keepers do not complain of any difficulty. But they are totally at the mercy of the exporter. *A proper organisation to watch their interests will help them a great deal.*

(g) FANCIERS OF PURE BREEDS.

The main subject of this report was a survey of the poultry industry as carried out in the Dominions at present. The industry is all in the *desi* mongrel fowl, and is mainly in the hands of villagers. The keeping of pure breeds of fowls is a different thing altogether, and is confined mostly to cities and suburbs. The trade in produce of pure stock is also very limited. Therefore this matter is being dealt with in this chapter, separately.

There are a number of fanciers who keep pure breeds. Of this there are two classes (1) those who more as a matter of curiosity than for the sake of serious fancy, manage to obtain one or two pure birds from their friends as a free present or buy a few eggs and hatch them out and keep these chickens, along with their flock of the *desi* mongrel and (2) those who spend money, obtain good pure stock and keep it separated from the impure birds. There is quite a considerable number of people belonging to class I, in and around the city. But this is of no use and consequence. The unfortunate pure birds are made to live with the mongrel and under the same conditions. They are left free to get crossed with the mongrel. The result always is that either the pure birds not habituated to the cruel treatment become sick and die out, or if they continue to live for some time the progeny is impure and the whole object of keeping pure stock is defeated. This

class of fancy may, therefore, be left out of serious consideration. It is the class II, which will be discussed in the following.

1. *Fanciers*. There is a number of people who are real fanciers, who keep pure stock. They are mostly to be found in Hyderabad itself and Secunderabad and in suburbs. A few of them are also to be seen in other important district or business headquarters, in Christian Missionary institutions and at Railway stations. Such fanciers are chiefly Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Christian Missionaries and well-to-do and middle class Indians. This kind of poultry keeping is also practised as a hobby and secondary occupation. Nobody is following it as his main occupation. The difficulties under which these fanciers are working are reported to be as under :—

- (1) Want of sources of supply of stock for breeding.
- (2) Want of sources of supply of poultry appliances and other requisities.
- (3) The people generally do not pay the proper prices for pure stock. Not realising the real value of pure bred stock they consider the prices as too high.
- (4) Want of transportation facilities.
- (5) Want of market organisation.

2. *Breeds of Poultry* : Most of the fanciers keep exotic breeds of fowls, chief among them being Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Orpington, Brahma and Minorca. White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red are the most common and are said to be the most successful. There are some persons who keep fancy breeds, such as Bantams and Frizzles but these are of little utility value. Though there are only a few of them now, there is another class of fanciers which is of importance. It is the people who keep the *Aseel* breed. Hyderabad was some time back one of the foremost countries in producing fighting fowls, and the birds produced here were considered very best, chiefly on account of their enormous size, and they used to be sold at fancy prices, *i.e.*, up to Rs. 200 per bird. There were several strains of the Hyderabad *Aseel*. Those which are still found to exist are the White, the Black and the

Buff-red. The Black is more rare. There are only a few persons who keep pure Aseel and they are considered specialists in this line. They are still able to sell their birds for unusual prices, *e.g.*, Rs. 100 per bird, but the demand is not much. This valuable indigenous breed deserves encouragement to continue to live pure. As to its utility value it is of course a very poor layer and special arrangements are necessary for rearing its chickens, because they start fighting among themselves from very early age. It is, however, a useful breed for the breeder, who wants to cross for stamina. But the keeping of pure breeds is very limited at present, and those who have got pure birds are not quite satisfied. Demand for their produce is very little and very uncertain. The people in general do not know the utility and industrial value of pure stock. Some of them who realise the advantages to a certain extent are afraid to keep them as they consider that pure and improved birds are delicate, that they are costly to keep and that they are very susceptible to diseases. They also consider the prices of improved breeds as very high. They have got to be taught the industrial value of the improved utility breeds, and that their extraordinary price is not merely on account of their looks, but because of their utility qualities. The improved pure bred fowl is not so hardy as the Desi mongrel. It is not used to indifferent and cruel treatment which is met to the country fowl, and is delicate from that point of view. The people require to be explained that the pure bred fowl is a real valuable living bird, and must be treated as such. The little money or time which will be invested in its upkeep will not be lost. It will pay back with profit through its produce.

3. *Housing and feeding.* The fanciers generally make proper houses and runs for their birds and give them the necessary amount of food, as far as their means would allow. Those who keep more than one breed provide separate runs and houses for the different breeds. They are keen on reading poultry literature and acquiring information regarding the upkeep of poultry. The main trouble reported by them is that there are no arrangements for supply of poultry appliances, special poultry foods, grit, etc.

4. *Diseases and ailments.* The fanciers also complain of all sorts of diseases, for instance, chicken pox, cholera,

dysentery, roup, white diarrhoea, apoplexy, black rot, gapes, simple diarrhoea, diphtheria, liver disease, tick fever, scaly leg, tape worms, etc., etc. Cholera, chicken pox and white diarrhoea are known as severe epidemics. Many birds are lost through tick fever though it is not epidemic, and tape worms also take a heavy toll on chickens. Contrary to the village poultry keeper, the fanciers complain more about ticks and lice, because they know what these things are, they are able to recognise them and they realise their importance. Generally the fanciers are alive to the importance of cleanliness in the poultry runs and houses and take as much care about it as the time and facilities at their disposal would allow. They use some country medicines and patent medicines as far as they are available. But, they require advice regarding diagnosis of diseases and proper treatment. Some arrangements for timely advice and supply of proper medicines would help them a great deal, and will be welcomed by them. The greatest difficulty is about the epidemics and contagious diseases where they are entirely helpless. They themselves may take all the possible care, but their neighbours do not care a bit. When a contagious disease breaks out in a locality, it spreads all round in the neighbourhood. This, the fanciers are unable to ward off. The only remedy for this is that all the poultry keepers in general, fanciers as well as others, should be taught the hygienic principles so essential for success.

5. *Produce and its disposal.* (a) Eggs : The fanciers try to sell the eggs from their pure bred birds for hatching purposes as far as possible but the demand is very poor. The price usually charged is Rs. 6 per dozen which is not unreasonable, but the people not realising the real value of pure stock consider this price as too high. As many of the eggs are used for hatching by the fanciers themselves as they can manage to keep. The disposal of the remaining stock is again a difficulty. The public does not realise that they are really worth much more than the eggs of the ordinary country fowl because they are bigger and are more nutritive. Still some of the fanciers have been able to find a few sensible customers, by persistent effort. Such customers have agreed to pay a better price for the better eggs for their table use, and they pay up to Rs. 1-8-0 a dozen,

But such sensible customers are very few, yet.

(b) *Birds.* There is practically no export trade in pure bred birds, excepting occasional consignments of the Aseel to other provinces and Native States in India. Otherwise, all the birds are sold locally, but here again is the difficulty about the price. Excepting a few customers who realise the value of the big and properly reared bird and who pay Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per bird, the people in general having been used to buying Desi birds are used to only those prices and are not willing to pay the proper price of a good bird. Some fanciers practise fattening and caponising also, but that is mainly for their own use. There is no market for specially fattened birds or capons. As to the demand for birds for breeding purposes, which alone can fetch the proper good prices, it is very very limited. Sale of a few birds in the whole year is of little consequence to the fancier.

It will, thus, be seen that *the fancier is at present labouring under great discouragement, both in the matter of eggs and birds. Much propaganda is needed to enlighten the public on the utility and industrial value of the produce of improved and pure breeds.*

(h) CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY IN THE CITIES OF HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

The most difficult part of the enquiry has been the collection of information regarding the supply of poultry to the two cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and its consumption there. Import in the cities is effected by various methods. Suburb poultry keepers bring a few birds each by hand, (plate No. 11), baskets containing fowls are brought as head and shoulder loads (plate No. 12), number of baskets are brought as luggage on motor buses (plate No. 10). Import by rail is, of course, too little. No duty is charged on the poultry which is imported into the city. Therefore, no record is kept in the Customs offices. Nor any record is maintained in the markets. Then, all the stock is not sold in the market. The greater portion of it is sold door to door. Further, there is the local production and supply which must be taken into account. Thousands of people in the city keep poultry throughout the year and dispose of their stock locally

PLATE No. 11.



MAN CARRYING FOWLS BY HAND. THE POOR BIRDS
ARE HANGING WITH HEADS DOWNWARDS.

PLATE No. 12.



BASKETS FITTED WITH ROPE-NETTING, IN WHICH FOWLS ARE CARRIED AS SHOULDER LOADS. TWO SUCH BASKETS ARE ATTACHED TO THE ENDS OF A POLE, WHICH IS PLACED ON SHOULDER, THE BASKETS HANGING ON BOTH SIDES

to their neighbours, which never sees the market. Nobody knows what the stock was, who produced or sold it and who bought or used it. Therefore, all that is said here regarding the consumption of poultry in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad should not be considered as accurate and complete. For a survey of the two cities very detailed and intensive work is necessary. Enquiry will have to be made door to door. This was not possible to do with this general survey of the industry in the Dominions.

An attempt was made to collect whatever information was possible, from the hotels. Of these there are hundreds in both the cities and they are of various kinds. Some of them are bigger ones furnished and kept on European style which keep proper accounts. Three of these favoured us with the information required, which is given below, though they also did not like the idea of making the record public. It is for this reason that their names are not mentioned in the statement. One of them is in Hyderabad and two in Secunderabad. There are a few other hotels, chiefly in Hyderabad, which are kept on what may be called on semi-European style. They do not keep detailed record. But, the largest number of hotels is of the third kind, which chiefly serve the middle class and the labour. Such hotels do not keep any record of value whatsoever. Each of these hotels does not consume large number of eggs or fowls, but as there are so many of them in the city, the consumption must amount to a large figure taken collectively. However, the information obtained from the three hotels of European fashion is given in the following tables, one showing the number of eggs consumed, and the other the number of fowls :—

*Consumption of eggs in Hyderabad and Secunderabad
Hotels during the year 1930-31.*

Month	NUMBER OF EGGS CONSUMED			Total
	Hotel No. 1	Hotel No. 2	Hotel No. 3	
January	5,580	6,200	2,601	14,381
February	5,040	5,600	2,364	13,004
March	4,650	6,200	1,583	12,433
April	4,500	5,400	1,648	11,548
May	4,650	5,580	1,762	11,992
June	3,600	5,400	1,840	10,840
July	4,650	6,200	1,570	12,420
August	4,650	6,200	1,510	12,360
September	5,400	6,000	1,444	12,844
October	5,580	6,200	1,996	13,776
November	5,400	6,600	2,197	14,197
December	6,200	6,820	1,663	14,683
Total	59,900	72,400	22,178	1,54,478

*Consumption of fowls in Hyderabad and Secunderabad
Hotels during the year 1930-31.*

Month	NUMBER OF BIRDS CONSUMED			Total
	Hotel No. 1	Hotel No. 2	Hotel No. 3	
January	75	100	73	248
February	75	100	37	212
March	60	100	34	194
April	60	80	34	174
May	60	75	29	164
June	40	60	38	138
July	60	60	35	155
August	60	80	32	172
September ..	90	80	24	194
October	80	100	44	224
November ..	120	100	119	339
December ..	130	100	37	267
Total ..	910	1,035	536	2,481

1,54,478 eggs are consumed in the three hotels in a year. The average per month comes to 12,873. It will be seen that seven of the twelve months of the year consume less than the average, viz. March to September. The other five months consume more than the average, viz. October to February. The average of the consumption during the seven months March to September comes to 12,062, while that of the other five months comes to 14,008. This works out roughly to the ratio of 12 : 14. That is to say that the difference between the consumption of eggs during March to September and that during October to February is as between 12 and 14. Similarly, consumption of fowls in the three hotels during a whole year is 2,481. The average per month comes to 207.

The same seven months of the year viz. March to September consume less than the average, and the same five months consume more than the average. The average of the consumption of fowls during the seven months March to September comes to 170, and that for the remaining five months comes to 258. This works out roughly to the ratio of 17 : 26. That is to say that the difference between the consumption of fowls during March to September and that during October to February is as between 17 and 26. The coincidence of the season of the largest consumption of eggs and fowls can be seen clearly in the graph at Appendix G.

As has already been said that no record of import of poultry into the city is maintained in the Customs offices, as no duty is levied on it. A complete record was, therefore, not available. The Commissioner of Customs was, however, kind enough to make special arrangements for the counting of fowls and eggs which passed the Customs offices of Secunderabad and Hyderabad, into the city, during the week 8th to 15th Dai 1340 Fasli. During this week 3,006 fowls and 4,500 eggs came into the city, by that way. This figure has been made use of in calculating the approximate imports into the city. This counting was made in the month of November which falls into the period when the larger number of fowls and eggs is consumed as described above. Basing the calculation on the ratios given above the following figures of import for the whole year have been arrived at :—

NUMBER CONSUMED IN THE				
WHOLE YEAR				
Month			Eggs	Fowls
January	..	..	18,000	12,000
February	..	..	18,000	12,000
March	..	..	15,000	8,000
April	..	..	15,000	8,000
May	..	..	15,000	8,000
June	..	..	15,000	8,000
July	..	..	15,000	8,000
August	..	..	15,000	8,000
September	..	..	15,000	8,000
October	..	..	18,000	12,000
November	..	..	18,000	12,000
December	..	..	18,000	12,000
Total			1,195,000	1,16,000

According to this approximation, the number of fowls imported into the city comes to 1,16,000. But the Railway record shows that both Hyderabad and Secunderabad are themselves exporting stations, and the number exported from there amounts to no less than about 54,000. Thus, only 62,000 remain for consumption in the city. In the matter of eggs the above statement shows that 1,95,000 eggs are imported into the city. The Railway inform us that 72 baskets containing eggs, which is equivalent of 43,200 eggs, were imported into Secunderabad from Alir, Pendial, Masaipet and Mirzapalli stations, in 1929-30. That is to say that about 2,38,000 eggs are imported. Again, the Railway record shows that seven baskets of eggs, equivalent of 30,000 eggs, were exported in the same year, from Hyderabad and Secunderabad to Bombay. That leaves 2,08,000 eggs for consumption in the city. Thus, according to above calculations, the city gets 62,000 fowls and 2,08,000 eggs for its consumption during a whole year from outside. This is a very small figure considering that the population of the two cities is about 5,00,000. Then, there is this fact to be taken into consideration that both the stations export themselves a considerable quantity to Bombay, which shows that there is some surplus which is not consumed in the city. The conclusion is that a large amount is produced in the city itself, beside of course, the eggs and fowls which are brought in by other roads and routes. It will, thus, be seen that *if anything like a reliable estimate is to be made a much more detailed and intensive enquiry is necessary in the city which will need a much bigger staff and much more elaborate arrangements like those of the Census organisation.*

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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use. The writer is very much indebted to them. Thanks are also due to the various District Revenue Officers who helped the Poultry Survey Assistant in the enquiry in the districts and to the fanciers and hotels which supplied the information which was in their possession.

VI SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. The importance of poultry, either as an article of food or as a source of income, is not sufficiently recognised in the Hyderabad State (and in India as a whole). Propaganda is advisable to educate the public.

2. Provinces like the Hyderabad State produce a large number of eggs and fowls, some of which they are unable to consume. The producers should be taught as to how they can dispose of the surplus profitably.

3. Recognising the importance of the poultry keeping industry the Hyderabad State carried out a survey in order to ascertain its extent and to find out the directions in which it could be developed. The method of enquiry is described and the results are given.

4. In Hyderabad State poultry is kept mainly by poorer class of villagers, belonging to practically all castes and creeds, excepting the most orthodox Hindus. Therefore, there is practically an unrestricted field for extension.

5. Poultry keeping is not followed by anybody as his main occupation. Most of the poultry keepers are agriculturists, the others belong to other various occupations. There is not much scope for developing the industry as a main occupation. The Poultry keepers should be left to follow the occupation which they find the most remunerative, but they should be helped to develop poultry keeping as secondary occupation. As a main occupation it may be introduced in the people who have no remunerative, or useful occupations, for instance beggars.

6. The chief complaint of the poultry keepers is the epidemics, want of source from which they could obtain better stock and lack of market organisation. They should be educated on poultry hygiene and arrangements should be made to give them timely advice regarding treatment of sick birds. Poultry breeding farms should be started, from which they may be able to get better stock, and marketing should be organised on co-operative lines.

7. At present the poultry keepers are keeping only the Desi mongrel fowl. Replacing of this with an exotic pure breed is out of question. Improvement can be effected by crossing. A breeding farm may be established, where the various imported pure breeds may be tried, to find out the most suitable General Utility breed. Cocks of this breed may be distributed to poultry keepers in exchange for their mongrel cocks. At the same time an attempt may be made to improve the Desi fowl by selection. It is possible that a breed may, in this way, be evolved which would possess improved utility qualities and would be hardy at the same time.

8. Some propaganda for introducing better kind of stock is necessary, but once the required type of fowl is found out it will not be difficult to introduce it in villages.

9. The present methods of housing the poultry are very unsatisfactory. The poultry keeper should be taught the principles of housing and should be advised as to how he can make proper cheap houses.

10. The poultry keeper is at present giving practically no food to his birds, and whatever feeding is done is unsystematic. He should be taught that feeding is essential for success, and should be advised as to what kind of cheap material he can use and in what quantity.

11. The productive capacity of the Desi fowl is poor. Great improvement is possible in this matter by proper breeding, proper feeding and proper upkeep in general.

12. The poultry keeper is inclined to carry on hatching throughout the year, as the trade is chiefly in chickens. He should be taught preserving of eggs for sale when prices are favourable. He should also be taught the method of testing the eggs for hatching, so that he may not waste time in trying to hatch out chickens from infertile eggs.

13. The minimum age at which the bird is considered fit for the market is 4 months. The poultry keeper is inclined to sell off his whole stock if there is a demand, for fear of epidemics. He should be taught to select and reserve the best yielders for breeding, before selling his stock.

14. All kinds of diseases are found in the country. Epidemics like chicken pox, cholera and white diarrhoea are chiefly responsible for heavy loss in birds. For this the poultry keeper should be taught the hygienic methods of keeping the birds.

15. Parasites like ticks and lice are common, though their importance is not very well recognised by the poultry keepers. They should be enlightened on this point and should be educated on hygienic principles.

16. Practically no satisfactory country remedies are known to the poultry keepers. Indigenous medicines should be found out and recommended. Foreign patent medicines can also be recommended in some cases. The poultry keeper should also be taught the symptoms of the various diseases, so that he may be able to use the correct medicine.

17. Export in eggs is at present very little, the chief reason is that the poultry keeper does not know the proper method of packing. Proper method of packing should be taught to him, and he should be taught testing of eggs before packing.

18. Prices of eggs are not very favourable in Bombay. But with proper preserving, testing and packing, the poultry keeper may be able to earn some extra money for his surplus produce.

19. The public in general does not realise the superiority of a bigger egg. Propaganda is necessary to make them appreciate the proper value of a bigger egg, both in quantity and quality. The poultry keeper, on the other hand should be taught to grade his eggs according to size and freshness. This latter arrangement can better be made by establishing central co-operative depôts.

20. Although the production of fowls in the Dominions is in the hands of laymen and is carried on without proper organisation, the export trade in fowls is quite an important one.

21. Birds are exported in bamboo baskets of standard size fixed by the Railway department, which cannot easily be improved upon because of the advantages of their lightness and cheapness. But the suffocating condition in which the birds have to travel can be remedied by provision of wagons with wooden walls and large openings for ventilation.

22. No special fattening or caponising is practised by the poultry keepers. These methods may be taught to them for practising when the public has learnt to pay proper prices for such produce.

23. The export trade is mostly in chickens, as it brings more profit and more quickly.

24. The public in general does not at present pay proper price for bigger fowls. The seller should be trained in grading the birds not according to age only but according to size also, and the consumer should be trained to appreciate the proper value of the size.

25. The village poultry keeper does not complain of any difficulty in disposing of his produce. But, a proper organisation, preferably on co-operative lines, will help him a great deal in getting proper value for his birds and eggs.

26. There are a number of fanciers, chiefly in the cities, who keep pure breeds. They try to follow the proper methods of poultry keeping as far as their means would allow. But they are labouring under great difficulties and discouragements. A properly managed centre from where they could obtain pure stock for breeding, poultry appliances, medicines and other requisites will help them a great deal. The same centre could advise them on the diagnosis of the various diseases, and give them timely advice regarding treatment of sick birds. The chief discouragement to them is that they do not get proper prices for their produce. For this it is necessary that the public should be taught to realise the economic advantages of keeping pure breeds, so as to create a demand for pure bred fowls and eggs. Propaganda is also necessary for training the public in the advantage of buying bigger eggs and bigger fowls for the table use, so that the fanciers may get proper reasonable prices for the produce which they are not able to sell for breeding purposes.

27. An attempt was made to collect information regarding the consumption of eggs and fowls in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, but the information collected is not worth much reliance. If anything like a reliable estimate is to be made a much more detailed and intensive enquiry will be necessary, and a much bigger staff and more elaborate arrangements will be needed, like that of the Census organisation.

NIZAMUDDEEN HYDER,
OFFICIATING DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of Villages, Poultry Keepers and Fowls Surveyed.

Serial No.	Name of centre	Number of villages surveyed	Number of poultry keepers in surveyed villages	Number of fowls in surveyed villages	Average number of fowls per poultry keeper
1	Akanapet ..	4	180	2,413	13
2	Alir ..	11	825	12,720	15
3	Aurangabad ..	9	125	1,788	14
4	Dudhni ..	9	291	4,190	14
5	Gulbarga ..	14	437	6,601	15
6	Krishna ..	4	202	2,826	14
7	Masaipet ..	9	454	5,811	13
8	Narayanpet Road	4	120	1,834	15
9	Raichur ..	4	102	1,407	14
10	Shadnagar ..	16	876	13,714	16
11	Shahabad ..	10	404	5,903	15
12	Tandur ..	16	642	10,934	17
13	Vicarabad ..	20	816	9,958	12
14	Wadi ..	14	642	8,101	13
15	Yadgiri ..	4	335	4,537	14
	Total ..	148	6,451	92,737	14

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of Poultry Keepers according to Religion and Caste.

3. No.	Name of Centre	NUMBER OF POULTRY KEEPERS			Total No. of poultry keepers	NO. OF HINDU POULTRY KEEPERS		PERCENTAGE		
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians		Touchable	Untouch- ables	Hindus	Muslims	Touchable Hindus
								Total		
1	Akanapet ..	178	7	..	180	98	75	96	4	57
2	Alir ..	719	65	41	825	474	245	87	8	66
3	Aurangabad ..	64	61	..	125	..	64	51	49	..
4	Dudhani ..	225	66	..	291	67	158	77	22	30
5	Gulbarga ..	828	114	..	437	135	188	74	26	41
6	Krishna ..	160	42	..	202	72	88	79	21	45
7	Masalpet ..	432	21	1	454	252	180	95	5	58
8	Narayanpet Road ..	99	21	..	120	48	51	83	17	48
9	Raichur ..	94	8	..	102	28	66	92	8	30
10	Shadnagar ..	828	48	..	876	488	340	95	5	59
11	Shahabad ..	299	105	..	404	104	195	74	26	35
12	Tandur ..	548	93	1	642	387	161	85	15	71
13	Vicarabad ..	642	171	3	816	321	321	79	21	50
14	Wadi ..	483	159	..	642	188	295	75	25	39
15	Yadgiri ..	268	67	..	335	222	46	80	20	83
Total ..		5,357	1,048	46	6,451	2,884	2,473	83	16	54

APPENDIX C. **VILLAGE RECORD OF POULTRY.**

Name of District

" Taluka.

" Village.

Number of houses in the village :

Population :—Hindus

Mohammadans

Christians and Parsis.

S. No.	Name of Poultry keeper	Caste	Other occupation besides poultry keeping	NUMBER OF BIRDS KEPT					Ordinary birds or special breed
				Fowls	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys	Guinea Fowls	

APPENDIX E.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, H.E.H. THE
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

POULTRY SURVEY.

Circular.

Information is desired regarding the following points connected with the poultry (including chickens, ducks etc.,) at present kept in various parts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and it is requested that all those who have information would send it to Mr Nizamuddin Hyder, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Government Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad (Deccan).

I. Poultry keepers.

1. What classes of people keep poultry at present ?

2. To what extent is it the main occupation of the poultry keepers, and to what extent is it secondary to some other industry ?

3. What are the complaints of the poultry keepers as to the condition of the industry ?

II. Breeds of poultry.

1. Are any breeds kept except ordinary country fowls, and if so what ?

If the name is not known, the characters of such special breeds and of their eggs should be described.

2. Is there any desire for pure or improved stock, and if such stock (in the form of male birds) were made available, would there be a demand for it ?

III. Housing and Feeding.

1. What arrangements, if any, are made for the housing of the poultry kept ?

2. What food is habitually given to the poultry, and in what amount in the case of (1) young chickens (2) adult stock ?

IV. Production.

1. Is any information available as to the normal egg production of country hens ?

2. What proportion of eggs are used for hatching? Any details known regarding season and conditions of hatching?

3. At what age are the birds usually sold for the market?

V. Diseases.

1. What diseases are chiefly responsible for loss of fowls, especially epidemic diseases?

2. Are parasites such as ticks or lice of serious importance, and is their importance recognised?

3. What country remedies are adopted by the poultry keepers in each case, and with what success?

VI. Disposal of produce.

A. Eggs :

1. How are eggs disposed of, whether locally or for export?

2. If exported, how are they packed? Is the method of packing satisfactory? What is the usual percentage of breakage in transit?

3. Are any methods of preserving in use, and if so what?

4. What is the usual price paid for eggs at different seasons of the year?

5. If larger eggs are produced, is the price raised to corresponding extent?

B. Birds :

1. Is there any local demand for fowls, or are the whole exported from the village?

2. How are birds packed for export, and is the usual method of packing satisfactory?

What is the percentage of deaths during transit.

3. Is any special fattening of birds done, for table use? Is any caponising practised?

4. What is the price usually realised by the producers for chickens and adult birds, at different seasons of the year?

5. If large fowls are produced is there a corresponding increase in price?

6. Is there any difficulty in disposing of produce?

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing number of Poultry Keepers according to occupation.

S. No.	Name of Centre	NUMBER OF POULTRY KEEPERS			PERCENT- AGE
		Cultivators	Non-culti- vators	Total	Culti- vators
					Total %
1	Akanapet ..	168	12	180	93
2	Alir ..	457	368	825	55
3	Aurangabad ..	105	20	125	84
4	Dudhni ..	278	13	291	96
5	Gulberga ..	383	54	437	88
6	Krishna ..	171	31	202	84
7	Masaipet ..	338	116	454	74
8	Narayanpet Road	64	56	120	53
9	Raichur ..	73	29	102	71
10	Shadnagar ..	554	322	876	63
11	Shahabad ..	343	61	404	85
12	Tandur ..	414	228	642	64
13	Vicarabad ..	576	240	816	71
14	Wadi ..	527	115	642	82
15	Yadgiri ..	219	116	335	65
	Total ..	4,670	1,781	6,451	72

